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FOREIGN CROPS, OCTOBER,
1912.

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FOREIGN CROPS, OCTOBER, 1912.

CANADA.

At the approach of the 1912 harvest the aspect of the vast expanses of ripening grain gave promise almost everywhere, except in winter-wheat districts, of exceptionally bountiful yields. All through September, however, it is officially reported, disastrously wet weather prevailed over most parts of the Dominion, especially in Quebec, Ontario, and Manitoba; and at the end of the month large areas of wheat, both in the east and the west, were still uncut or in the shock and exposed to the wet. Much damage, continues the official statement of October 16, had been caused by sprouting, and in the north-western Provinces second growth had in numerous instances caused uneven ripening and consequent lowering of grade. Frosts in September had also done damage in those Provinces, but as a rule only to late sown crops and to flaxseed.

The extent of land sown, it may be recalled, to spring and winter wheat this year, not counting 316,900 acres winterkilled, was 10,047,300 acres, compared with 10,377,159 acres harvested in 1911 as returned by the Fifth Census of Canada. The heavy increase that, by virtue of the history of recent years, had been expected in the cultivation of this cereal was not realized, owing chiefly to (1) unfavorable conditions at seed time for sowing the full acreage intended for spring wheat in the three northwestern Provinces and (2) an exceptional diminution by winterkill in the area originally sown to autumn-sown wheat in Ontario and Alberta. At the completion of the spring sowings the general situation was that, after deducting the winterkilled, the acreage under both varieties of wheat in the three northwestern Provinces was 9,246,100 acres, compared with 9,301,293 acres in 1911, as returned by the Fifth Census; while the total acreage in all other Provinces amounted to only 801,200 acres, against 1,075,866 acres in the preceding year. As would naturally be expected, the failure to get in the intended area of spring wheat in the northwestern Provinces resulted in some expansion in the surface laid down to oats, barley, and especially of flaxseed.

During the summer of 1912, 288,900 acres of wheat, of which 284,300 acres were in the three northwestern Provinces, were rendered entirely unproductive by meteorological and other causes. The total 1912 wheat acreage was thereby further reduced to 9,758,000 acres, compared with 10,377,159 harvested last year. From this

area the total yield of wheat was preliminarily estimated on September 1 as promising to amount to 205,929,300 bushels, compared with 215,918,500 bushels actually reaped last year; the production of the winter variety was put at 16,733,300 bushels, against 26,014,000 bushels in 1911, and of spring wheat at 189,256,000 bushels, against 189,904,500 bushels. It should be noted, however, that a subsequent estimate, October 1, raised the 1912 yield of winter wheat to 16,868,700 and reduced that of spring wheat to 188,816,600 bushels, making a total for both varieties of 205,685,300 bushels. The details of the October estimate by Provinces are shown in the following statement:

October 1 estimate, by provinces, of the area harvested and to be harvested, and the production of spring and winter wheat, oats, barley, rye, and flaxseed in Canada, in 1912, and Fifth Census figures for 1911.

Province.	Spring wheat.				Winter wheat.			
	Area.		Production.		Area.		Production.	
	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Saskatchewan.....	4,838,500	4,670,203	103,737,000	96,907,000	53,000	34,457	1,391,000	758,000
Manitoba.....	2,650,000	2,976,773	51,516,000	60,190,000	3,100	2,961	95,000	85,000
Alberta.....	1,256,200	1,299,989	28,968,000	28,132,000	161,000	316,910	3,878,400	8,011,000
Ontario.....	110,000	126,526	2,240,700	2,183,000	561,000	814,746	11,411,000	17,069,000
Quebec.....	63,100	71,086	1,159,000	1,260,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prince Edward Is- land.....	30,700	30,090	558,700	579,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia.....	12,800	13,118	290,400	276,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick....	12,400	13,245	225,000	270,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Columbia...	3,700	4,010	121,800	107,000	2,900	3,045	93,300	91,000
Total.....	8,977,400	9,205,040	188,816,600	189,904,500	781,000	1,172,119	16,868,700	26,014,000
	Oats.				Barley.			
Saskatchewan.....	2,285,600	2,124,057	109,617,000	97,962,000	180,300	172,253	6,354,000	5,445,000
Manitoba.....	1,269,000	1,260,736	57,752,000	57,893,000	454,600	433,067	15,552,000	14,447,000
Alberta.....	1,359,300	1,178,410	66,606,000	56,964,000	174,900	156,418	6,043,000	4,151,000
Ontario.....	2,637,000	2,734,110	95,670,000	82,679,000	500,000	521,391	13,195,000	13,760,000
Quebec.....	1,170,400	1,430,677	33,649,000	37,512,000	91,300	106,010	2,318,000	2,413,000
Prince Edward Is- land.....	177,000	175,826	7,119,000	5,239,600	4,400	4,561	141,000	117,000
Nova Scotia.....	97,600	98,129	3,286,000	2,869,000	5,600	5,978	169,500	154,000
New Brunswick....	186,000	198,457	5,986,000	5,727,000	2,500	2,613	65,400	74,000
British Columbia...	35,000	33,148	1,817,000	1,740,000	1,600	1,678	57,200	70,000
Total.....	9,216,900	9,233,550	381,502,000	348,585,600	1,415,200	1,403,969	43,895,100	40,631,000
	Rye.				Flaxseed.			
Saskatchewan.....	2,600	2,167	74,900	.....	1,463,000	570,030	18,375,000	6,413,000
Manitoba.....	9,300	9,393	241,800	.....	94,000	62,231	1,259,000	899,000
Alberta.....	21,000	20,659	497,000	564,000	111,400	40,275	1,381,000	418,000
Ontario.....	95,000	98,887	1,876,000	1,766,000	8,100	8,367	109,800	118,000
Quebec.....	19,200	20,440	353,000	321,000	1,300	1,719	18,600	19,000
Nova Scotia.....	910	919	21,800	15,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick....	160	162	3,000	2,800	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Columbia...	530	645	18,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	148,700	153,272	3,086,000	2,668,800	1,677,800	682,622	21,143,400	7,867,000

The late estimate, it may be added, raises the earlier figures on the total production of oats in 1912 to 381,502,000 and reduces those on barley and rye, respectively, to 43,895,000 and 3,086,000 bushels.

The production of peas in 1912 is returned by the October report as 4,202,400 bushels, of beans 1,106,800 bushels, of buckwheat 10,924,100 bushels, of flaxseed 21,143,400 bushels, of mixed grains 17,940,000, and of corn for husking 14,218,400 bushels. The average quality of wheat, oats, barley, and flaxseed at harvest time was stated to be above the average of either of the two previous years, and that of peas, beans, and corn for husking below. Flaxseed was well above the quality of both 1911 and 1910.

UNITED KINGDOM.

England.—The first quantitative estimate respecting agricultural yields in 1912 appeared in late October. The figures relate only to hops and are reproduced below:

Area and production of hops in England, 1912-1908.

Year.	Area.	Yield per acre.	Production.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
1912.....	34,831	1,200	41,825,056
1911.....	33,056	1,111	36,738,576
1910.....	32,886	1,030	33,899,600
1909.....	32,539	738	24,022,208
1908.....	38,921	1,355	52,725,232

In the October 1 report of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries it is stated that potato lifting in England and Wales had generally commenced, but progress was slow. The tubers were everywhere small, and in many counties the crop, because of disease, was bad. The yield is expected to be about 87 per cent of an average. Roots were generally healthy, but small. Turnips and swedes are expected to yield about 6 per cent below average, and mangolds 3 per cent below. Much hay was made during September, a part of it being the first cut. This and the late cereal harvest had prevented autumn cultivation generally, and plowing was backward almost everywhere. The land was in general in good condition, except where dry weather had made it too hard.

Ireland.—The area and yield of hay in 1912 and 1911, as estimated by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, are as follows:

Area and production of hay in Ireland, 1912 and 1911.

Hay.	1912		1911	
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
First year.....	523,889	1,002,438	542,401	949,837
Second and third year.....	393,087	707,589	396,822	623,909
Permanent meadow.....	1,570,373	3,295,564	1,573,180	2,900,821

Damp weather in May and June favored the first crop, but made cutting late. Only that portion mown in the first half of July is of prime quality; that cut later deteriorated much, owing to a recurrence of rain. Cutting of the second and third crop, as well as old meadow hay, was also delayed, and harvest was not general till mid-August. Late cuttings also suffered widely from weather conditions, but a fine bright spell in September repaired the damage to some extent. Yields all round are heavier than last year, but quality not nearly so good. A large bulk is very inferior as fodder because of overripeness and damage through prolonged rain.

Scotland.—The newly established Board of Agriculture for Scotland has published separately for the first time estimates of the area under various crops and the number of live stock in Scotland. The estimates for 1912 as compared with the previous year are subjoined.

Crop areas in Scotland, 1912 and 1911.

Crop.	1912	1911	Crop.	1912	1911
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>			
Wheat.....	62,463	63,506	Clover and rotation grasses:	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Barley.....	183,477	164,262	For hay.....	422,491	437,333
Bere.....	12,968	9,355	Not for hay.....	1,043,023	1,073,698
Oats.....	949,143	963,498	Total.....	1,465,514	1,511,031
Rye.....	11,923	6,046			
Beans.....	8,961	10,379	Permanent grass: ¹		
Peas.....	1,190	1,009	For hay.....	167,364	172,055
Buckwheat.....	436	96	Not for hay.....	1,328,681	1,325,212
Potatoes.....	149,710	142,629	Total.....	1,496,045	1,497,267
Turnips and swedes.....	439,185	438,818			
Mangold.....	2,930	2,250	Other crops.....	2,257	2,196
Cabbage.....	5,363	6,302	Bare fallow.....	7,037	5,639
Kohl-rabi.....	72	52	Orchards ²	1,872	2,011
Rape.....	6,947	5,829			
Vetches or tares.....	7,588	7,807	Total acreage under all		
Lucerne.....	70	17	crops and grass ¹	4,821,249	4,845,835
Carrots.....	611	534			
Onions.....	192	191			
Flax.....	19	3			
Small fruit.....	7,148	7,119			

¹ Excluding mountain and heath land used for grazing (8,783,007 acres in 1912).

² Any crop or grass grown in orchards is also returned under its proper heading.

Number of live stock in Scotland, 1912 and 1911.

Kind.	1912	1911
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Horses.....	204,792	206,474
Cattle.....	1,178,936	1,200,017
Sheep.....	6,991,677	7,164,342
Swine.....	159,391	171,115

FRANCE.

The prolonged wet harvest of 1912 has, contrary to general expectations, given a quantitatively abundant yield, but owing to excessive rainfall, lack of sufficient sunshine, and unseasonably low tempera-

ture throughout the greater part of the summer, much of the grain, particularly in the north, is damp, of light weight, and deficient in proper milling qualities. As a consequence, imports of foreign wheat have lately been on a large scale, considering the season, and prices of the rather scant deliveries of domestic wheat of good milling qualities have been sustained at a high level. Improved weather conditions in early October, however, contributed to a betterment of the condition of grain still in shock, and enabled the seeding of the winter varieties of wheat, rye, barley, and oats, and the ingathering of sugar beets, potatoes, fruit, and other autumn-maturing crops to be pursued with more than ordinary activity.

The average yield per acre of wheat in 1912 is, in units of measure, 20.3 bushels, or nine-tenths of a bushel larger than in 1911, and three-tenths of a bushel above the average of the preceding 10 years. But the natural weight of the measured bushel this season, although not exceptionally low, is returned at 60.03 pounds, whereas that of the 1911 crop, owing to its exceptionally fine quality, reached the high average of 61.4 pounds. By measurement the 1912 crop amounts to 334,871,000 bushels and by weight to 335,035,000; the volume of the 1911 crop, on the other hand, was 315,126,000 bushels, and the weight, in 60-pound bushels, 322,339,000. The difference between the volume and the weight of the current crop is practically nil, but the units of weight of the 1911 crop exceeded the units of measure by 7,213,000.

The average yield of rye per acre in 1912 is 17, against 15.8 bushels in 1911, and a 10-year average of 16.7 bushels. As in the case of wheat, the average weight of the measured bushel is below that of the previous year, i. e., 56.4 pounds compared with 57. Barley and oats each give exceptionally heavy yields per acre, but deficiency in quality, compared with last year, is indicated by the lighter weight of the measured unit. Discoloration of a heavy proportion of the barley this season, it is said, will render the supply of brewing sorts scant. Details of the results of the 1912 harvest may be seen in the following preliminary estimate of the French Department of Agriculture on the area, production, average yield per acre, and weight per bushel of wheat, rye, barley, and oats as compared with final estimates for the four previous years.

Area, production, average yield per acre, and natural weight per bushel of wheat, rye, barley, oats, and maslin in France, 1912-1908.

Crop and year.	Area.	Production.		Average yield per acre.	Weight per bushel. ¹
		By measure.	By weight.		
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.¹</i>	<i>Bushels.²</i>	<i>Bushels.¹</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Wheat:					
1912 ³	16, 198, 600	334, 871, 000	335, 035, 000	20.7	60.0
1911.....	15, 896, 800	315, 126, 000	322, 339, 000	19.8	61.4
1910.....	16, 198, 300	257, 667, 000	252, 817, 000	15.9	58.9
1909.....	16, 299, 300	356, 193, 000	359, 174, 000	21.9	60.9
1908.....	16, 220, 600	317, 765, 000	316, 684, 000	19.6	59.8
Rye:					
1912 ³	2, 994, 500	50, 936, 000	51, 332, 000	17.0	56.4
1911.....	2, 902, 000	45, 894, 000	46, 749, 000	15.8	57.0
1910.....	2, 994, 200	44, 064, 000	43, 883, 000	14.7	55.7
1909.....	3, 031, 900	54, 934, 000	55, 689, 000	18.1	56.8
1908.....	3, 074, 700	51, 703, 000	51, 691, 000	16.8	56.0
Barley:					
1912 ³	1, 856, 100	50, 646, 000	52, 287, 000	27.3	49.6
1911.....	1, 907, 500	47, 631, 000	49, 863, 000	25.0	50.2
1910.....	1, 849, 500	43, 477, 000	44, 613, 000	24.1	49.3
1909.....	1, 814, 700	46, 144, 000	47, 912, 000	25.4	49.8
1908.....	1, 802, 800	40, 673, 000	42, 294, 000	22.6	50.1
Oats:					
1912 ³	9, 877, 200	328, 601, 000	375, 607, 000	33.2	36.6
1911.....	9, 863, 000	303, 328, 000	349, 247, 000	30.7	36.8
1910.....	9, 763, 700	290, 776, 000	331, 866, 000	29.8	36.5
1909.....	9, 702, 500	331, 183, 000	333, 139, 000	34.1	37.0
1908.....	9, 628, 700	285, 837, 000	327, 159, 000	29.7	36.6
Maslin:					
1912 ³	324, 600	6, 354, 000	6, 310, 000	19.6	57.6
1911.....	314, 500	5, 823, 000	5, 859, 000	18.5	58.4
1910.....	337, 000	5, 396, 000	5, 286, 000	16.0	56.8
1909.....	350, 000	7, 030, 000	7, 045, 000	20.1	58.1
1908.....	353, 000	6, 465, 000	6, 416, 000	18.3	57.6

¹ Winchester bushels.

² Bushels: Wheat, 60; rye, 56; barley, 48; oats, 32; and maslin, 58 pounds.

³ Preliminary.

To supplement the short yields, France in 1910 imported 23,326,840 bushels of wheat and 78,755,788 bushels in 1911. Of these quantities her African colonies, Algeria and Tunis, supplied a total of 6,132,183 in the former and 8,250,121 bushels in the latter year. In seasons when the demand for foreign wheat in the mother country is extraordinarily heavy, takings from these colonies, relative to the total from other sources, are of small importance, but when, as this year, French production more nearly approaches consumptive requirements, Algeria and Tunis are usually relied upon almost entirely to fill up the deficit. This year, however, practically no wheat can be expected from these sources. The 1912 Algerian wheat crop is officially returned to be short of that of 1911 by 7,630,801 bushels and the Tunisian by 4,409,121 bushels, making a total shortage in both colonies of 12,039,982 bushels. The barley crop is even more of a failure, the deficiency, compared with last year, in Algeria being 14,450,262 bushels and in Tunis 8,496,896 bushels. The official estimates on the Algerian and Tunisian crops in 1912 and 1911 follow.

Production of wheat, barley, oats, and corn in Algeria, by departments, 1912-11.

Department.	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Corn.	
	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911
	<i>Bushels.¹</i>	<i>Bushels.¹</i>	<i>Bushels.¹</i>	<i>Bushels.¹</i>	<i>Bushels.¹</i>	<i>Bushels.¹</i>	<i>Bushels.¹</i>	<i>Bushels.¹</i>
Alger.....	7,393,354	6,872,300	8,187,205	8,364,418	2,156,857	1,895,522	41,120	73,496
Oran.....	8,416,895	10,924,682	10,102,584	12,899,381	7,173,355	6,740,902	132,867	231,743
Constantine.....	11,583,894	17,897,251	14,417,772	25,737,796	2,956,837	2,883,562	186,698	247,640
Southern territories.....	113,276	179,631	430,659	586,887	.....	.....	5,200	1,386
Total.....	27,507,419	35,873,864	33,138,220	47,588,482	12,287,049	11,519,986	365,885	554,265

¹ Bushels: Wheat, 60 pounds; barley, 48 pounds; oats, 32 pounds; and corn, 56 pounds.

Area and production of wheat, barley, and oats in Tunis, 1912-11.

Crop.	Area.		Production.	
	1912	1911	1912	1911
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Wheat.....	1,262,681	1,401,057	4,225,483	8,634,683
Barley.....	1,119,363	1,193,246	4,822,562	13,319,458
Oats.....	1,235,500	1,482,600	2,066,812	4,650,328

A large proportion of the Algerian wheat is of the durum variety; of the 27,507,419 bushels produced this year 20,026,109 were durum and 7,481,310 bushels soft wheat. In 1911 the proportion was 27,122,165 bushels durum and 8,751,711 bushels soft. The decline in the yield of 1912, it may be noted, is largely in durum wheat, the falling off in soft wheat, the kind mostly used for native consumption, being quantitatively much less important.

ITALY.

The vineyards, which it is of interest to note occupy almost as extensive an area as does the premier crop, wheat, promise this season a yield of 7,447,000 tons of grapes. Though not exceptionally abundant, the crop is larger than in either of the past two years, the outturn in 1911 and 1910 having been, respectively, 7,180,382 and 5,151,753 tons compared with one of 10,569,167 tons in 1909. The quantity of wine to be expected from the 1912 vintage has not yet been officially forecast, but a tentative estimate might be made from statistics of the yield of grapes this season and the average production of wine per ton of grapes in previous years.

Production of grapes and yield of wine in Italy.

Year.	Area.	Production.	
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Tons of grapes.</i>	<i>Gallons of wine.</i>
1909.....	(¹)	10,596,167	1,631,849,680
1910.....	(¹)	5,151,753	773,839,521
1911.....	11,063,161	7,180,382	1,126,793,359
1912.....	(¹)	7,447,000	(²)

¹ No data.² Not yet estimated.

Next to the vineyards in extent of area are the olive groves. They cover a surface of almost 5,800,000 acres, and give this country first place among olive-producing countries in area devoted to this fruit. In 1911 production of olives amounted to 1,491,324 tons, and the output of olive oil was 63,983,899 gallons. This season the prospect is decidedly less promising. An official report states: "From all regions where olives are grown come complaints of falling fruit and injury from the olive fly. Drought has also done damage almost everywhere, the principal exceptions being the Sienna district in Tuscany, the Perugia district of Umbria, and some districts of Latium and Sicily, where the present prospect is for a good crop."

In the September issue of the "Notizie Periodiche di Statistica Agraria," published by the Italian Department of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, appeared, besides the preliminary estimate of the yield of grapes, what are doubtless the final estimates, excepting in the case of corn and rice, of the area and production in 1912 of wheat and other cereals. The figures, reduced to equivalents in United States units, are subjoined:

Area and production of specified crops in Italy, 1912-1910.

Crop.	Area.			Production.		
	1912	1911	1910	1912	1911	1910
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.¹</i>	<i>Bushels.¹</i>	<i>Bushels.¹</i>
Wheat.....	11,750,593	11,741,204	11,758,501	165,719,782	192,395,442	153,403,417
Rye.....	304,798	302,179	300,795	5,285,135	5,297,339	5,438,669
Barley.....	603,665	611,820	611,721	8,402,741	10,882,457	9,482,536
Oats.....	1,254,280	1,270,489	1,243,654	28,306,375	40,973,179	28,574,372
Corn ²	3,727,009	3,736,399	3,757,156	92,951,447	89,884,691	97,199,239
Beans.....	1,476,423	1,509,954	1,504,444	14,778,169	18,990,424	18,729,914
				<i>Tons.³</i>	<i>Tons.³</i>	<i>Tons.³</i>
Rice.....	359,605	357,060	355,478	536,908	528,244	482,785
Grapes.....		11,063,161		7,447,000	7,180,382	5,151,753

¹ Bushels: Wheat, 60 pounds; rye, 56 pounds; barley, 48 pounds; oats, 32 pounds; corn, 56 pounds; beans, 60 pounds.

² Not including cinquantino, which usually covers about 250,000 acres.

³ Tons of 2,000 pounds.

Italy is in normal years the heaviest importer of wheat along the Mediterranean coast of Europe. To supply her own domestic needs she has during each of the past three years purchased, mostly from Russia and Roumania, upward of 43,000,000 bushels. In addition,

under the fiscal regulations which permit the admission of wheat free of duty on condition that the products manufactured therefrom be exported, she has imported from about 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 bushels annually of wheat "admitted temporarily."

The imports consist of both hard (durum) and soft wheat, the former for use chiefly in the manufacture of macaroni, spaghetti, and vermicelli, and the latter for grinding into flour. For domestic consumption the somewhat larger proportion of the imports are soft wheat, but the bulk of that temporarily admitted is of the hard variety.

Imports of wheat into Italy, by countries of origin, calendar years 1907-1911.

[From Annual Reports of the Italian Department of Finance.]

Country of origin.	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Hard wheat (bushels of 60 pounds):	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Roumania.....	912,227	555,008	379,338	292,697	118,938
Russia.....	12,797,336	12,159,067	19,202,323	22,770,027	18,512,394
Argentina.....	61,361	470,499	313,972	135,693	35,641
Canada.....		633,014	231,410	19,878	
United States.....	5,421,663	5,871,511	3,348,457	1,131,658	168,872
Other countries.....	99,794	460,210	346,709	53,279	253,933
Total hard wheat.....	19,292,381	20,149,309	23,822,209	24,403,232	19,089,778
Soft wheat (bushels of 60 pounds):					
Roumania.....	4,388,256	1,764,856	3,011,520	7,330,001	11,986,961
Russia.....	9,134,062	2,266,917	9,261,378	17,288,694	14,453,394
Australia.....		316,213	1,901,137	1,917,782	1,253,058
Argentina.....	36,560	3,008,140	8,494,985	1,370,526	2,377,551
United States.....	897,052	1,439,714	1,865,055	412,260	1,399,958
Other countries.....	533,146	81,349	599,541	252,133	554,053
Total soft wheat.....	14,989,076	8,877,189	25,133,616	28,571,396	32,024,975
Total hard and soft wheat.....	34,281,457	29,026,498	48,955,825	52,974,628	51,114,753
Hard wheat admitted temporarily.....	5,268,852	3,096,655	4,616,873	5,452,747	5,417,731
Soft wheat admitted temporarily.....	1,621,483	1,715,179	1,315,264	2,261,920	2,396,878
Total admitted temporarily.....	6,890,335	4,811,834	5,932,137	7,714,667	7,814,609

SPAIN.

The 1912 yield of grapes in this, the third most important country in Europe in the extent of its vineyards, is 2,660,352 tons—a result 303,000 tons less than that of 1911, but 447,000 tons in excess of the short crop of 1910. Interesting features of the recent history of the Spanish grape-growing industry may be found in statistics of the extent of the vineyards, the production of grapes, and the quantity of wine made annually.

Yield of grapes and production of wine in Spain, 1909-1912.

Year.	Area of vines.	Production.	
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Tons¹ of grapes.</i>	<i>Gallons of wine.</i>
1909.....	3,204,506	2,063,413	388,758,040
1910.....	3,194,855	2,283,357	298,074,450
1911.....	3,187,533	2,972,172	399,572,846
1912.....	3,123,356	2,660,352	(²)

¹ Ton = 2,000 pounds.

² Not yet estimated.

The extent of land occupied by olive groves last year was 3,567,195 acres and the yield of fruit, 2,446,573 tons, was almost phenomenally abundant. The outlook for the present year's fruitage is officially reported from many provinces to be very discouraging. Premature falling of the fruit, due to drought, the olive fly, and other causes, has seriously diminished the prospect afforded by the luxuriant blossoming in the spring. Although the total extent of the losses can not yet be measured, it is certain that the 1912 crop will be a short one.

Although neither grapes nor olives are cultivated so extensively in Spain as in Italy, each crop constitutes an important factor in the agricultural economy of the country. The Spanish groves occupy an extent of territory second only to that under wheat, and vineyards a surface exceeded only by that under wheat, olives, and barley.

In the statement below are shown the official estimates of the area and production of wheat, rye, barley, oats, and grapes, each year, 1912-1910.

Area and production of specified crops in Spain, 1912-1910.

Crop.	Area.			Production.		
	1912 ¹	1911	1910	1912 ¹	1911	1910
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i> ²	<i>Bushels.</i> ²	<i>Bushels.</i> ²
Wheat.....	9,516,987	9,705,821	9,413,186	112,415,567	148,495,191	137,447,687
Rye.....	1,987,820	1,987,423	2,029,724	25,755,255	28,897,231	27,596,124
Barley.....	3,253,312	3,567,356	3,333,162	58,605,415	86,792,227	76,308,293
Oats.....	1,212,579	1,268,377	1,255,841	24,460,822	33,858,467	29,018,261
				<i>Tons.</i> ³	<i>Tons.</i> ³	<i>Tons.</i> ³
Grapes.....	3,123,356	3,187,531	3,194,855	2,660,352	2,972,172	2,283,360
				<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>
Wine.....				(⁴)	389,572,846	298,074,450

¹ Preliminary.

² Bushels: Wheat 60, rye 56, barley 48, and oats 32 pounds.

³ Tons of 2,000 pounds.

⁴ No data.

PORTUGAL.

Persistent rains and unfavorable temperatures during a great part of the summer marred the general agricultural prospect, doing especial damage to wheat, rye, and Indian corn. Shortly after harvest, the prohibitive import duty on corn was modified by a Government decree authorizing the importation, previous to September 30, of 630,000 bushels, the bulk of it designed for north Portugal, where this cereal is an important factor in the diet of the rural population. The quantity of wheat necessary to import was estimated at 1,323,000 bushels. Upon the demand of certain provincial chambers of commerce the Government has also authorized the importation of 244,081 bushels of rye.

NETHERLANDS.

The current agricultural season is reported to be closing under satisfactory conditions. Clear skies and drying winds throughout a great part of late September and October considerably improved the quality of the damaged outstanding grain, cut at intervals during the stormy harvest, and farmers have at last finished housing wheat and oats, fully half of which in mid-September was still standing in the shock. Barley and rye have turned out very good crops, but oats are of unsatisfactory quantity and poor quality. The work of seeding winter cereals for the 1913 harvest and of gathering the late-maturing crops—potatoes, sugar beets, etc.—has likewise been facilitated by the return of auspicious weather. The yield of sugar beets is probably under average and the potato crop, seriously affected by disease in some localities, not of the best quality.

Netherlands, an important rye-consuming nation, holds fourth place among European countries as an importer of wheat and second as an importer of flour. The heavy import trade arises not so much from the domestic consumptive demand for foreign wheat, as from the fact that wheat is admitted duty free and that the principal importing port, Rotterdam, because of its advantageous situation near the mouth of the Rhine, has developed into one of the most important distributing points for imported wheat on the Continent. During the past three years the average annual production of wheat in Netherlands has been 4,703,000 bushels. Imports during the same period, largely from Russia and Roumania, averaged 63,107,000 bushels annually; exports 50,647,000 bushels, the bulk to Prussia. To supplement the home supply, there was therefore retained an annual average of only 12,460,000 bushels of foreign wheat. Imports of the manufactured product, wheat flour, are, on the other hand, almost exclusively for home use. The average annual imports during the past three years were 2,177,103 barrels, exports only 250,102 barrels. An annual average of 1,927,000 barrels was retained for home consumption.

From the annual report, recently published, on the foreign trade of the Netherlands, 1911, has been taken the following statement of the 1911 imports and exports of wheat and wheat flour, corresponding figures for the four previous years being added for comparison:

Imports (special) of wheat and wheat flour into Netherlands, by countries of origin, 1907-1911.

[From annual reports of the Netherlands Department of Finance.]

WHEAT.

Country of origin.	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	<i>Bushels.¹</i>	<i>Bushels.¹</i>	<i>Bushels.¹</i>	<i>Bushels.¹</i>	<i>Bushels.¹</i>
Belgium.....	3,558,270	4,597,147	3,924,533	3,034,656	3,281,712
Canada.....		544,073	415,158	503,446	550,481
United Kingdom.....	54,655	90,782	146,812	154,100	76,237
Germany.....	421,853	1,962,977	2,444,512	3,504,263	4,088,390
Argentina.....	13,637,458	11,541,755	4,926,552	2,340,179	1,988,604
Roumania.....	7,442,583	4,061,577	2,685,039	7,350,003	8,708,376
Russia.....	20,171,515	8,042,381	41,756,032	50,896,687	33,433,817
United States.....	8,329,140	9,292,267	3,252,510	3,006,978	6,281,262
Other countries.....	88,395	26,123	173,269	236,748	161,048
Total imports.....	53,703,869	40,159,082	59,724,417	71,027,060	58,569,927
Total exports.....	44,717,169	29,913,797	47,469,644	58,300,147	46,170,743
Net imports.....	8,986,700	10,245,285	12,254,773	12,726,913	12,399,184

WHEAT FLOUR.

	<i>Barrels.²</i>	<i>Barrels.²</i>	<i>Barrels.²</i>	<i>Barrels.²</i>	<i>Barrels.²</i>
Belgium.....	538,072	555,032	620,896	730,028	710,240
United Kingdom.....	14,335	9,153	16,855	9,630	11,073
Germany.....	292,837	582,094	565,436	634,392	401,062
Argentina.....	3,933	12,499	19,424	11,783	15,869
Roumania.....	31,581	4,910	7,126	24,804	43,190
United States.....	936,299	997,245	797,772	735,791	941,313
Other countries.....	91,881	39,471	58,128	57,672	118,827
Total imports.....	1,908,938	2,200,404	2,085,637	2,204,100	2,241,574
Total exports.....	159,968	145,450	292,223	267,489	190,584
Net imports.....	1,748,970	2,054,954	1,793,414	1,936,611	2,050,990

¹ Bushel=60 pounds.

² Barrel=196 pounds.

BELGIUM.

Generally speaking, the results of the last harvest were quite satisfactory. Rains in August and September, however, did much damage to oats; and the rye crop, though it gave an abundance of straw, was characterized by a deficiency of well-filled heads.

DENMARK.

A recent period of good weather has enabled farmers, after a long delay, to get the cereal crops under shelter. Oats and barley have given good yields, but the quality is not so satisfactory as had previously been expected.

GERMANY.

Excepting for a prolonged return in mid-September of seasonable weather for farm work, the harvest of 1912 would probably have gone on record as one of the most disastrous in the history of the Empire. From shortly after the beginning of harvest until the normal time for its close, frequently recurring rains retarded the luxuriant growth of vegetation, interrupting and delaying reaping and thrashing opera

tions, beating down much of the standing grain, and in many districts making the proper care of it, when cut, impossible. All hope of securing a considerable proportion of the crops in good condition was at one time almost abandoned. In many localities oats were perforce left standing in shock for weeks. Early samples of wheat shown on the markets were in numerous instances pronounced unfit for immediate milling. Stained barley was widely complained of, and much sprouting. Forage and root crops, on the other hand, prospered under the influence of the humidity, but considerable apprehension was at times expressed as to the eventual effect of the wet weather, if further prolonged, upon potatoes.

Previous to the harvest the aspect of the ripening fields had given promise of exceptional yields, and, notwithstanding the havoc wrought by storms, the output, especially of wheat and rye, is still doubtless somewhat above average in volume. The improved weather has bettered the condition of much late harvested grain, and the proportion unfit for consumption will be smaller than was at one time believed possible. The potato crop, though the tubers are frequently small, has turned out better than expected, disease occurring only on heavy soil in low lying lands. The Prussian crop has been officially estimated at 1,249,000,000 bushels compared with the preliminary estimate of 828,547,000 bushels last year and final figures of 1,238,972,000 bushels in 1910.

Seeding of winter cereals, though somewhat retarded, has been pursued for the most part under favorable weather conditions. Rye drilling was completed in some districts in mid-October and considerably advanced in others; germination was reported very slow because of low temperature. Very little wheat had at that time been sown, excepting on light soils.

Grape culture in Germany, though by no means so important an agricultural factor as in France, Italy, and Spain, takes eighth rank, in respect of area, among cultivated crops. Statistics relating to the current crop are not yet available, but those of previous years show a declining tendency in the industry, as may be seen from the following statement:

Area of grapes and production of wine in Germany, 1906-1911.

Year.	Acres.	Gallons.
1906.....	297,031	43,211,000
1907.....	293,014	65,828,364
1908.....	288,534	82,841,467
1909.....	283,515	53,378,719
1910.....	278,002	19,710,754
1911.....	271,941	77,213,879

AUSTRIA.

Abnormally low temperatures and wet weather, says the Austrian Department of Agriculture in its October 1 report, prevailed throughout September. At the end of that month the oats crop in some mountainous districts had not all been stored away, and in the highest producing altitudes had not all ripened. Corn had been retarded in maturing, and potatoes, where they had not been gathered, had deteriorated because of the heavy precipitation. The tubers, though large in size on light soil, on heavy soil were affected with rot and damaged by insects and field mice. Sugar beets have yielded satisfactorily, although in heavy low-lying land they have suffered because of rain, scarcity of sunshine, and warmth. Mangolds were characterized by luxuriant foliage, but the roots were of medium size. Cabbage is in general of good growth. The condition of clover and meadows has declined. Following is the official estimate of the Austrian Department of Agriculture on the condition of crops on October 1 compared with previous months in 1912 and corresponding figures for the two preceding years:

Crop conditions in Austria.

[1=very good; 2=good; 3=medium; 4=poor; 5=very poor.]

Crop.	1912					1911					1910				
	Oct. 1.	Sept. 1.	Aug. 1.	July 1.	June 1.	Oct. 15.	Sept. 15.	Aug. 15.	July 15.	June 15.	Oct. 15.	Sept. 15.	Aug. 15.	July 15.	June 15.
Corn.....	2.7	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.3	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2
Potatoes.....	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.5	3.2	3.4	3.0	2.4	2.3	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.3
Sugar beets.....	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.8	3.9	4.2	4.0	3.3	2.9	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.1	2.3
Mangold.....	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.6	3.2	3.6	3.4	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.5
Cabbage.....	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.5	3.3	3.6	3.4	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.9
Clover.....	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.6	4.0	3.9	3.3	2.8	2.3	2.3	1.9	2.2	1.9
Meadows.....	2.7	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.4	3.1	3.8	3.7	2.4	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.0

HUNGARY.

The Hungarian Department of Agriculture published on October 7 the last monthly bulletin for the agricultural season of 1912. Abundant and repeated rains during September are stated to have had deleterious effects upon the products of agriculture. Field work was delayed, and unthrashed wheat, cut late and not under cover, deteriorated considerably from sprouting. Final estimates of the yield are likely to be inferior to those already published. Moreover, the rain-soaked soil rendered autumn seeding at times impossible and the area sown will probably be below normal. Where sown the seed has germinated well.

The autumn harvests have scarcely been more favored by the cool temperature and copious precipitation. Corn, fruit, and grapes have

been retarded in ripening, and the quality of beets and potatoes has deteriorated. Vineyards promise inferior yields, and the vintage of 1912, it is certain, will be deficient in quantity and not excellent in quality. The October 7 forecast of the production of corn and potatoes, compared with previous ones in 1912, and the final estimates for 1911 and previous years are quoted below:

Area and production of corn and potatoes in Hungary, 1912-1908.

Year.	Corn.		Potatoes.	
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
1912 (forecast Oct. 7).....	6,123,770	190,903,432	1,534,401	188,612,925
1912 (forecast Sept. 9).....	6,123,770	191,385,471	1,534,401	191,115,999
1912 (forecast Aug. 19).....	6,123,770	201,000,362	1,534,401	197,605,110
1911 (final estimates).....	6,089,950	137,420,800	1,534,155	163,037,915
1910 (final estimates).....	5,997,547	187,732,748	1,507,693	176,973,942
1909 (final estimates).....	6,061,333	161,860,409	1,487,411	183,529,915
1908 (final estimates).....	5,831,044	146,122,246	1,443,254	139,467,262

ROUMANIA.

In this country, as throughout the greater part of Europe, farmers have this season suffered much inconvenience, loss of time, and depreciation in the quality of their grain through superabundant and inopportune rain, which unfortunately fell almost everywhere in greatest violence during the harvest season. Roumanian thrashings have revealed losses of less magnitude than anticipated. Wheat is now officially reported, on the whole, to be of inferior quality, but to amount in quantity to 89,400,000 bushels against 93,724,000 bushels last year. It may be noted, however, that, although deficient, the yield is much larger than that of either of the three years 1907-1909. The frequent rains have also lessened the quantity and adversely affected the quality of barley, the outturn being 21,467,000 bushels, compared with 26,157,000 in 1911. Rye is returned at 4,241,000 bushels of 56 pounds, contrasted with 2,989,000 a year ago. Oats were sown this year on a decreased area, and have yielded 21,720,000 bushels of 32 pounds each against 26,222,000 bushels last year. Corn, in point of area the leading Roumanian crop and the chief source of sustenance for the peasant class, promised well in June and July, but subsequent heavy rains, cloud-bursts, and unseasonably low temperatures have retarded ripening. It is now feared that a heavy proportion will have to be gathered unsound and unfit for human nourishment. Quantitatively, however, the yield promises to be rather satisfactory, a recent official estimate putting it roundly at 89,000,000 bushels against 111,000,000 in 1911. The largest previous crop was 130,500,000 bushels in 1906, and the heaviest exports, 54,721,000, in 1907.

The seeding of winter cereals for the 1913 harvest was reported early in October to be proceeding somewhat slowly, plowing and

sowing operations being frequently interrupted in many localities by rains.

BULGARIA.

The superficial area of Bulgaria, including Eastern Roumelia or South Bulgaria, is 23,797,000 acres and the population about 4,300,000. The land is much subdivided. It is tritely said that every male citizen is a landowner. The principal crops grown are wheat and Indian corn, the cultivation of which in late years has considerably increased. Wheat now covers upward of 2,500,000 acres and Indian corn 1,500,000. About 1,200,000 acres are annually sown to barley and rye—650,000 acres barley and 550,000 acres rye. Oats covers about 500,000 acres. Other crops are of minor importance. The export trade is chiefly in wheat and corn, 11,122,000 bushels of the former and 13,980,000 bushels of the latter having been shipped out of the country in 1911. In view of the fact that at present exports of grain, flour, and feeding stuffs over the southeastern frontier are prohibited, the statistical history of the trade in wheat and corn for the past few years is of unusual interest.

Exports of wheat and corn from Bulgaria, by countries of destination, calendar years 1906-1911.

[From annual reports of the General Statistical Bureau of Bulgaria.]

WHEAT.

Country of destination.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	<i>Bushels.</i> ¹	<i>Bushels.</i> ¹	<i>Bushels.</i> ¹	<i>Bushels.</i> ¹	<i>Bushels.</i> ¹	<i>Bushels.</i> ¹
Austria-Hungary.....	19,751	22,999	.....	948,557	19,794	41,206
United Kingdom.....	1,330,624	1,227,802	446,658	242,851	1,004,088	905,102
Belgium.....	3,723,738	3,853,236	2,842,205	2,236,910	3,615,862	5,939,954
Germany.....	457,054	503,268	292,929	122,988	204,887	349,401
Greece.....	1,715,683	1,184,777	1,240,274	486,965	902,812	1,674,775
Egypt.....	23,475	4,299	11,499	5,562	32,080	21,314
Turkey.....	721,558	1,011,679	1,993,916	1,558,292	1,819,406	723,643
France.....	615,134	663,811	326,337	52,485	764,839	778,443
Spain.....	623,510	8,965	23,784	(²)	(²)	.....
Italy.....	414,701	240,112	321,599	72,825	.....	194,987
Netherlands.....	(²)	18,354	19,189	7,716	27,572	106,337
Other countries.....	211,360	106,113	299,870	177,470	296,733	386,833
Total.....	9,856,588	8,845,415	7,818,260	5,912,621	8,688,073	11,121,995

CORN.

United Kingdom.....	2,477,243	4,576,703	1,456,701	1,346,886	2,215,780	5,716,143
Belgium.....	526,086	2,398,173	541,589	858,555	630,224	4,396,852
France.....	252,915	344,534	392,331	350,580	317,438	834,703
Germany.....	526,972	1,217,624	284,320	404,201	167,539	609,225
Italy.....	126,544	91,524	36,652	56,641	16,230	178,501
Netherlands.....	.....	.....	112,404	100,373	42,985	25,897
Austria-Hungary.....	431,958	115,027	55,281	38,043	21,627	253,895
Greece.....	208,906	479,943	394,922	241,718	290,591	918,356
Turkey.....	480,117	249,652	513,628	781,543	615,603	184,483
Egypt.....	9,536	3,305	28,069	113,619	74,293	21,899
Other countries.....	618,166	748,635	575,422	704,559	429,301	840,197
Total.....	5,658,443	10,225,120	4,391,319	4,996,718	4,821,611	13,980,151

¹ Bushels: Wheat 60 pounds, corn 56 pounds.

² Included in "Other countries."

Thrashings indicate that the 1912 wheat crop will be much smaller than was anticipated during harvest, the yield being decidedly less than that of last year. For corn, the food grain of a large proportion of the population, the prospect is said to be good. Barley, rye, and oats appear to have confirmed the earlier estimates. In mid-September when thrashing was about finished the Bulgarian Department of Agriculture tentatively estimated the 1912 yield to have been, in measured units, as follows: Wheat, 45,403,200; barley, 14,897,925; rye, 12,060,225; and oats, 9,931,950 bushels.

SERVIA.

The Kingdom comprises an area of 11,931,000 acres and has a population of about 2,912,000 persons, of which about 85 per cent is rural. Agriculture is the principal occupation of the people and corn (maize) and wheat the principal crops; corn constitutes the chief food of the rural districts, wheat being grown largely for export. The surface devoted to the cultivation of corn (maize) yearly is about 1,490,000 acres, and between 900,000 and 950,000 acres are annually sown to wheat. The combined area under barley, oats, and rye is about 600,000 acres. A decree of the Servian Government has been promulgated prohibiting the exportation of wheat, oats, and feeding stuffs from September 7 to November 14. The exportation of wheat in 1910 was 2,669,000 bushels, against 5,296,155 bushels in 1909 and 3,319,526 bushels in 1908; of corn, 6,691,000 bushels in 1910 against 3,746,044 bushels in 1909 and 1,928,882 bushels in 1908.

The agricultural situation in 1912 is reported generally unsatisfactory, losses having been occasioned by unsettled harvest weather.

RUSSIA.

The Central Statistical Committee in late October issued its final estimate of the production of winter wheat and winter rye in 73 governments of European and Asiatic Russia. Winter wheat, from an area over 475,000 acres larger than last year and 1,404,000 acres more extensive than in 1910, has given a yield of 244,000,000 bushels, 54,000,000 bushels in excess of the preceding year, and with one exception (1910) the heaviest on record. As is well known, however, this country produces mostly spring wheat, not over 25 per cent of the total area annually sown to both varieties being winter. The above-named authority's estimate of the 1912 outturn of spring wheat will, if custom prevails, be published in St. Petersburg on November 30. The area under this variety has already been officially

returned as 3,000,000 acres less than in 1911, and, as the weather in important producing districts during and after harvest was very adverse to the crop, it is generally believed that the preharvest estimate of a yield of 505,000,000 bushels will not be realized. Confidence is expressed, however, that, although the quality may be inferior, the output of spring wheat will greatly surpass the short crop (320,000,000 bushels) of last year.

Of the acreage annually laid down to rye, upward of 95 per cent is the winter variety. As in the case of winter wheat, the season of 1912 was unusually stimulating to the plants, and the final estimate of the Central Statistical Committee makes the yield a record, putting it at 1,029,000,000 bushels, or 45,000,000 bushels above the preharvest estimate, and almost 277,000,000 bushels more than the production last year. Below are the final estimates of the area and production of winter wheat and winter rye in 73 governments of Russia each year from 1908 to 1912, with corresponding figures on the spring varieties of these cereals from 1908 to 1911:

Final estimates of the area and production of wheat and rye in 73 governments of Russia, 1912-1908.

[Estimates of the Central Statistical Committee.]

Year.	Area.				Production.			
	Winter wheat.	Spring wheat.	Winter rye.	Spring rye.	Winter wheat.	Spring wheat.	Winter rye.	Spring rye.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
1912..	17,221,386	54,078,771	71,657,327	1,275,608	243,700,000	320,200,000	1,029,000,000	10,769,000
1911..	16,745,699	57,088,936	71,900,570	1,350,390	189,291,000	526,972,000	854,010,000	13,618,000
1910..	15,817,459	55,248,537	69,659,760	1,392,535	248,722,000	576,438,000	884,585,000	12,248,000
1909..	15,205,356	50,209,342	70,556,606	1,426,659	206,832,000	421,589,000	768,902,000	13,891,000
1908..	13,539,279	48,147,962	69,576,304	1,523,209	143,903,000			

The quality of the winter grains, according to a semiofficial report in early October, is poorer than anticipated, that of rye being variable, but on the whole average; winter wheat grades poorer than winter rye. The spring-sown cereals are, on the other hand, notably inferior to the winter. Barley and oats, particularly in the south and southwest, are described as the poorest of all cereals.

Cotton, although planted this year on a decreased area and retarded in growth by cool weather in May and early June, developed satisfactorily during the latter part of the season; the general opinion is that the yield will be in quantity at least equal to the high record crop of last year and in quality superior. In 1911, according to a tentative estimate of the Eastern District Committee, the lint production of central Asia, including Bokhara and Khiva, was 899,208

bales of 500 pounds net, of which 559,748 bales were credited to Ferghana. Official estimates for the Central Asian provinces in 1912 are not yet available, but Ferghana, it is stated, is forecast to produce from 575,000 to 650,000 bales. Encouraging reports, excepting some shortness of fiber, also come from Samarcand and Transcaspia. In Syr-Daria both quantity and quality promise to be above average excepting in one district, and in Bokhara, notwithstanding a reduction in acreage, the outlook is better than usual.

Flaxseed, as an entirety, is semiofficially reported to have given barely an average yield. Dissatisfaction is expressed with the results in the Don territory and adjacent districts of Saratof, and in Ufa, Samara, Vladimir, Pskov, Esthonia, Livonia, Kovno, Vitebsk, and Smolensk. In all other provinces the outturn is satisfactory.

The 1912 sugar-beet crop has recently been officially estimated at 14,523,585 tons (2,000 pounds) against 14,509,194 tons in 1911. The cultivation is largely localized in four southern provinces—Kief, Podolia, Kursk, and Kharkof, as may be seen from the annexed statistics of the annual area and production from 1906 to 1910, the latest year for which the figures, by provinces, are obtainable.

Area harvested and production of sugar beets in Russia, 1910-1906, sugar content of beets, 1909-1906, and number of factories in operation, 1910.

Division, government, or province.	Area.					Factories in operation in 1910.
	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Koursk.....	183,995	155,370	149,476	169,438	162,270	21
Orel.....	8,018	7,335	8,517	12,008	12,302	2
Tambof.....	26,994	21,373	19,308	16,870	15,439	5
Tula.....	7,491	7,664	9,211	10,798	9,988	2
Voronezh.....	30,063	27,566	28,319	35,609	34,148	6
Bessarabia.....	3,374	3,239	2,294	2,686	3,010	1
Kherson.....	22,974	18,870	17,637	22,677	20,164	2
Kief.....	455,820	362,491	362,672	411,134	386,543	74
Podolia.....	374,837	297,228	296,442	317,633	302,401	51
Volhynia.....	81,544	75,135	76,107	80,704	73,906	15
Kharkof.....	175,032	142,341	142,023	167,662	144,012	28
Poltava.....	42,404	37,901	32,944	34,485	26,943	8
Chernigof.....	64,422	54,323	58,891	62,012	61,439	11
Total European Russia..	1,476,968	1,210,836	1,203,841	1,343,716	1,252,565	226
Poland.....	148,542	137,815	142,040	158,227	153,060	49
Yeniseisk.....	.....	.....	.....	512	359	.....
Syr-Daria.....	5,669	.....	.....	9,124	5,493	1
Total.....	1,631,179	1,348,651	1,345,881	1,511,579	1,411,477	276

Area harvested and production of sugar beets in Russia, 1910-1906, sugar content of beets, 1909-1906, and number of factories in operation, 1910—Continued.

PRODUCTION AND SUGAR CONTENT OF BEETS.

Division, govern- ment, or prov- ince.	1910	1909	Sugar con- tent, 1909.	1908	Sugar con- tent, 1908.	1907	Sugar con- tent, 1907.	1906	Sugar con- tent, 1906.
	<i>Tons.¹</i>	<i>Tons.¹</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Tons.¹</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Tons.¹</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Tons.¹</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>
Koursk.....	1,680,863	802,196	20.38	885,763	18.34	1,083,340	18.16	1,390,779	16.56
Orel.....	55,940	27,030	18.49	24,876	18.29	29,017	.....	54,228	16.68
Tambof.....	185,966	117,839	19.30	90,120	17.04	99,863	16.68	129,291	15.62
Tula.....	50,753	25,818	18.26	26,720	17.68	41,700	18.61	61,369	15.45
Voronezh.....	219,339	138,083	20.15	122,280	17.47	207,897	18.25	273,795	15.48
Bessarabia.....	25,265	9,073	17.00	8,210	16.70	15,347	16.74	19,945	18.09
Kherson.....	181,198	69,835	21.69	97,203	17.77	121,468	18.84	196,510	15.13
Kief.....	4,033,370	1,909,521	19.71	2,513,961	17.77	2,514,978	20.46	2,980,812	16.97
Podolia.....	3,196,268	1,539,069	19.24	2,046,550	17.29	1,893,797	19.49	2,404,374	17.76
Volhynia.....	686,136	448,141	18.56	452,537	16.80	423,265	18.93	527,217	16.93
Karkof.....	1,622,330	841,787	20.87	1,083,061	19.20	1,317,943	19.26	1,260,183	11.81
Poltava.....	376,302	194,746	21.19	233,948	18.65	242,797	19.09	175,944	15.58
Chernigof.....	618,773	320,249	19.32	339,091	18.10	357,267	18.17	459,640	15.76
Total European Russia.....	12,932,503	6,443,387	.....	7,924,320	.....	8,348,679	.....	9,934,087	.....
Poland.....	1,599,103	1,208,546	16.92	1,171,744	17.77	1,286,416	17.35	1,405,881	16.99
Yeniseisk.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	840	.....	945	14.10
Syr-Daria.....	23,278	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,080	.....	28,588	17.39
Total.....	14,554,884	7,651,923	.....	9,096,064	.....	9,672,015	.....	11,369,501	.....

¹ Ton=2,000 pounds.

The greater part of the sugar manufactured in Russia is retained in the Empire, exports by comparison being small. The following statement covers the exports, by countries of destination, each year, 1906-1910:

Exports of raw and refined sugar from Russia, by countries of destination, 1907-1911.

Country of destination.	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	<i>Tons.¹</i>	<i>Tons.¹</i>	<i>Tons.¹</i>	<i>Tons.¹</i>	<i>Tons.¹</i>
United Kingdom.....	.....	17,376	2,059	6,635	.....
Germany.....	11,077	42,027	1,234	7,870	.....
China.....	2,308	4,297	5,654	3,377	.....
Persia.....	71,376	75,862	71,718	75,658	(²)
Turkey.....	43,248	85,433	51,472	21,308	.....
Finland.....	69,133	90,830	92,115	47,722	.....
Other countries.....	1,321	13,306	1,701	1,546	.....
Total.....	198,443	329,131	225,953	164,116	³ 412,607

¹ Ton=2,000 pounds.

² No details available.

³ Exports over European frontier only.

Exports of wheat in 1911, as a consequence of the deficient yield in that year, fell off about 37 per cent compared with those of 1910; exports of wheat flour declined almost 20 per cent. The chief foreign markets for Russian wheat, in the usual order of their importance as importers, are Netherlands, United Kingdom, Italy, and France; the wheat flour is exported almost exclusively to Turkey, Finland, and Egypt. Details of the exports of each grain for the past five years are shown below:

Exports of wheat and wheat flour from Russia, by countries of destination, 1906-1911.

Country of destination.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911 ¹
WHEAT.						
	<i>Bushels.</i> ²	<i>Bushels.</i> ²	<i>Bushels.</i> ²	<i>Bushels.</i> ²	<i>Bushels.</i> ²	<i>Bushels.</i> ²
Austria-Hungary.....	741, 516	26, 483	18, 658	7, 299, 162	3, 163, 413	953, 378
Belgium.....	4, 178, 251	1, 515, 534	309, 366	9, 747, 109	10, 182, 813	5, 106, 350
France.....	16, 602, 860	14, 964, 542	11, 261, 777	17, 368, 175	22, 949, 551	17, 801, 203
Germany.....	6, 305, 897	4, 409, 975	2, 418, 354	20, 277, 734	19, 935, 123	12, 927, 781
Italy.....	29, 652, 220	15, 086, 724	12, 130, 290	31, 093, 343	39, 357, 105	26, 770, 419
Netherlands.....	24, 215, 438	20, 630, 641	9, 042, 043	43, 061, 990	49, 481, 757	31, 527, 678
Roumania.....	3, 111, 720	1, 086, 393	303, 949	1, 395, 258	1, 641, 350	(³)
Spain.....	4, 771, 705	1, 101, 440	2, 183, 621	2, 088, 433	3, 814, 830	(³)
Sweden.....	1, 093, 014	278, 069	23, 473	2, 444, 985	1, 386, 296	(³)
United Kingdom.....	29, 776, 809	15, 974, 497	7, 679, 387	34, 859, 712	50, 246, 236	28, 978, 114
Other countries.....	11, 961, 161	10, 196, 449	8, 679, 712	19, 636, 558	23, 300, 020	20, 678, 791
Total.....	132, 410, 591	85, 270, 747	54, 050, 630	189, 272, 459	225, 458, 494	144, 743, 714
WHEAT FLOUR.						
	<i>Barrels.</i> ⁴	<i>Barrels.</i> ⁴	<i>Barrels.</i> ⁴	<i>Barrels.</i> ⁴	<i>Barrels.</i> ⁴	<i>Barrels.</i> ⁴
Turkey.....	343, 440	170, 062	74, 939	362, 263	531, 637	(5)
Finland.....	461, 175	316, 171	351, 731	515, 892	481, 851	
Egypt.....	116, 720	121, 948	95, 660	104, 953	106, 000	
China.....	51, 128	21, 987	18, 253	27, 445	48, 231	
Persia.....	98, 243	99, 098	40, 545	34, 233	67, 965	
Other countries.....	60, 951	15, 653	16, 152	17, 254	20, 844	
Total.....	1, 131, 657	744, 919	597, 335	1, 062, 040	1, 256, 528	1, 010, 606

¹ Preliminary.² Bushels of 60 pounds.³ Included in "Other countries."⁴ Barrels of 196 pounds.⁵ Detailed data not available.

GREECE.

The olive crop of 1912-13 will, it is reported, be a short one. Many olive-growing regions suffered during the past summer from lack of sufficient rain, notably Attica and Beotia, where practically none fell during the entire summer. On the island of Corfu the crop is said to have been almost totally destroyed by the olive fly. The effect of drought upon the trees has been disastrous, and the yield, it is believed, will be scarcely equal to domestic needs. In the entire country, says a recent consular report, the outturn of oil will probably be less than 7,000,000 gallons. There was, however, a heavy carry-over from the bountiful crop of last year, amounting to from 13,000,000 to 15,000,000 gallons.

EGYPT.

The Egyptian Department of Agriculture, in its October 3 report upon the crop conditions, says:

"Bollworm is now general, but no further severe attacks have occurred in addition to those notified last month. There is little probability now of much cotton being damaged by bollworm, as it is ripening fast everywhere."

According to a system of notation in which 100 indicates a condition at the time of the report which will give a probable yield per acre equal to the average of the last 10 years, the October 1 condition of cotton in Lower Egypt was 107 and in Upper Egypt 116; corn and

millet, 98 in Lower and 104 in Upper Egypt; rice, 81 in Upper Egypt and 110 in Lower. In general, the condition of corn and rice is good, though corn is reported late in two districts.

THE 1912 WHEAT YIELD OF SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, WITH COMPARISONS.

Official estimates of 15 Governments on their respective yields of wheat in 1912 indicate an aggregate output 247,000,000 bushels greater than the crops of the same countries in 1911, and 174,000,000 bushels larger than in 1910. The estimates, by countries, are given below, with comparisons; the 1912 Argentine and Australian crops, it may be noted, are those harvested in the winter of 1911-12.

Production of wheat in countries named, 1912-1908.

Country.	1912 (preliminary).	1911 (final).	1910 (final).	1909 (final).	1908 (final).
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Russia.....	749,000,000	509,491,000	775,694,000	783,270,000	565,492,000
United States.....	720,333,000	621,338,000	635,121,000	683,350,000	664,602,000
British India.....	366,370,000	374,845,000	359,654,000	285,189,000	228,670,000
France.....	334,871,000	315,444,000	257,667,000	356,193,000	317,765,000
Canada.....	205,685,000	215,851,000	149,990,000	166,744,000	112,434,000
Hungary.....	171,408,000	174,888,000	169,700,000	113,352,000	152,204,000
Argentina.....	169,424,000	145,981,000	131,010,000	156,162,000	192,487,000
Italy.....	165,720,000	192,395,000	153,168,000	189,959,000	152,236,000
Spain.....	112,416,000	148,495,000	137,448,000	144,105,000	119,970,000
Prussia.....	90,470,000	95,741,000	91,233,000	83,216,000	86,313,000
Roumania.....	89,400,000	93,724,000	110,761,000	56,751,000	54,813,000
Australia.....	73,923,000	98,109,000	93,263,000	64,564,000	46,063,000
Bulgaria.....	45,403,000	45,000,000	42,247,000	32,071,000	36,496,000
Algeria.....	27,507,000	35,874,000	39,374,000	34,769,000	29,739,000
Tunis.....	4,225,000	8,634,000	5,512,000	6,430,000	3,674,000
Total 15 countries.....	3,326,155,000	3,078,810,000	3,151,842,000	3,156,125,000	2,762,958,000
The so-called world crop.....		3,516,862,000	3,572,084,000	3,584,702,000	3,181,547,000

Approved:

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 5, 1912.